

## FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA'S MAILS.

The screw steamer *Etna*, Capt. Kennedy, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived yesterday afternoon. Her news was telegraphed in brief and printed in yesterday's *TRIBUNE*. The *London Times* has an editorial on the memorandum to Mr. Seward, and the reply of that gentleman to the letters from the special correspondent of that journal in America. It ridicules the memorial, and says in reply of Mr. Seward in a sensible and dignified manner, though there is an evident undercurrent of spite directed against English opinion in general and *The Times* newspaper in particular. He is, however, entitled to thanks for a just exercise of his judgment. *The Times* then defends its correspondent, and believes that the good sense of the Americans will soon cause the accusation against him to be forgotten.

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men whom but a few days previously they themselves had been treating as brethren still, they threatened us with eternal enmity, and suggested that all Americans should at once shake hands with the traitors who had betrayed the Union. They required that we should recognize the Confederation as a legitimate power, and that we should not even recognize the Union as a legitimate power. This was holding the Supreme Government in check with 200,000 soldiers. All this while, too, the South, partly by the accidental operation of events, and partly by the original policy of its leaders, was carrying its original policy of a Union, and everything like favor, discrediting, and winning its way to the triumph. The certain amount of admiration. The check, indeed, thus administered to the governing spirits of the North was calculated to do them good service, and the defeat at Manassas has already proved useful.

But the one great fact which awayed English opinion was the decided and multifarious antagonism between North and South, which time and events combined to disclose. As the contest proceeded it became perfectly plain to the eyes of all that Lincoln's election was a triumph for the Union, but not the cause of the quarrel. The rupture had originated, not in a single political reverse, but in incompatibilities of temper, conflict of interests, diversity of institutions, and such other differences as have always tended to the disruption of heterogeneous States or unwieldy Empires. The secession had been contemplated from the beginning, and it was not a surprise. It was a result of the Union's weakness, and it was a result of the Union's weakness.

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## MORTALITY ON THE STAGE.

The ranks of the theatrical profession have been sadly thinned of late. Names are stricken from the active roll that have been associated with the most pleasant experiences of this generation of play-goers. Death enters to scene where his presence is more unwelcome than that brilliant world where the cure and disappointment of life are evaded, and Time himself is cheated of some of his triumphs. We would think that the life which circles here so brightly is immortal, and that the charming spirits which redeem the weariness of common existence are protected by a kindly fate from the waste and waning; but all the world's a stage, philosopher and fool await the same event, and although the mourning symbols are not permitted to mingle with the tokens of amusement, the vacancy left by the exit of a favorite actor is scarcely filled by rejoicings over what is left.

The calamity of the season in this country—the violent and fearful destruction of a whole family of beautiful dancers, the Gale sisters—is not yet a theme to dwell upon. In all the records of theatrical disaster, there is nothing more heartrending than this sudden obliteration. The sisters were well known in New-York, and it is something to remember that the cruel reproaches of "society" were never cast upon lives that were so gentle and gracious. When all harsh criticisms of the event itself shall have ceased, the accident at the Philadelphia theater will still be the great warning to all those whose intelligence should be responsible for a trust that is at the best hazardous. The excitement of a stage career are so great that those who are subjected to them should be guarded by every device of liberal and enlightened charity.

The French stage has experienced a heavy loss in the death of Rose Chéri (Madame Montigny), a recollection of whose charming qualities is cherished by all gay Americans who have of late years enjoyed Paris. In simplicity and delicacy of style she more nearly resembled Miss Agnes Robertson than any familiar actress of the English stage. Her first appearance in the metropolis was a happy and somewhat romantic accident. She undertook at shortest notice the part of an indisposed actress, on the 6th of April, 1842, at the Gymnase, and came before an impatient audience with the modesty of a child. When the comedy was done, she was complimented before the curtain, and the name of Chéri was substituted for her own less mellifluous one of Cécile. It was a success, and she was engaged for the season.

Two pillars of the British dramatic temple are thrown down by the departure of William Farran and John M. Vandolph to shadows where wander the most congenial spirits of the Saxon stage. The names are among the most illustrious. The steamer *Etna* brought a terse announcement of Vandolph's death. This was the father of the reader so popular in this country. He came upon the London stage in the year 1819, his original destination having been the church, but before this event had done a good deal of provincial playing, beginning the actor's career at the age of 18. He once sang with Edmund Kean the duet of "All's Well" in the opera of the "English Priest." For his debut in London at the Covent Garden he played King Lear, Charles Kemble taking the part of Edgar, and Miss Fiske, afterward Dowager Countess of Harrington, that of Cordelia. In 1835-36 he had the business at both the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden, and Drury Lane, playing on alternate nights at each theater, with a company of which Miss Ellen Tree was a member. In 1836-37 he played *Eleanor* in the Jewels, eighty-nine nights in succession, Miss Ellen Tree playing his daughter. He visited this country the year after, where he was enthusiastically received. Finally, after more than half a century's work, he retired from the stage in his seventy-first year, without a blot upon his escutcheon, and not long since he was honored in Liverpool with a magnificent testimonial, the Mayor presiding on the occasion.

Farran is perpetuated by a son who is now the "leading young man" of the Haymarket. His forte was the delightful, funny, disputations, vehement, easily led old man, of which the British drama offers so many capital types. He first appeared at Plymouth in 1856, and on the 10th of September, 1858, entered the London grand army at Covent Garden, playing Sir Peter Teazle with incontestable success. He continued to lead him to play on one occasion the Old Maid; on another, Meg Merrilies; and again Shylock. While he was playing Old Parr at the Haymarket, in May, 1855, he was seized with a fit, which, through injudicious treatment, culminated in a severe stroke of paralysis. Nevertheless, after his recovery he remained for ten years longer before the public as an actor, at the Haymarket, and as manager and actor at the Strand and the Olympic; and his last appearance was at the Haymarket, where, on the 16th of July, 1859, he played Lord Ogley on the occasion of his farewell benefit.

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